

The Crittenden Press.

VOLUME XIII

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY. OCTOBER 20, 1892.

NUMBER 17.

349

FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY
YOU CAN BUY

Clothing, Boots and Shoes

Cheaper than they were ever offered before in this State, FOR CASH. This is a chance for CASH customers to buy goods at CASH prices

This is a new Stock just from the market, bought for cash. Come and examine stock and get prices. I want only cash trade. Call and you will find more bargains than you ever heard of.

W. L. CLEMENT, TOLU, KY.

AN HONOR AND A DUTY.

Mr. Henry Watterson To Deliver the Oration At the World's Fair.

Called To Fill Mr. Breckinridge's Place in a Way He Could Not Decline.

The address on Friday, October 21, dedicating to the people of the United States the building of the World's Fair in Jackson Park, Chicago, will be delivered by a Kentuckian after all. The honor has been urged upon Mr. Henry Watterson in such a way that he could not decline it.

The following correspondence by telegraph passed yesterday between President Palmer, of the World's Fair and Watterson:

"Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14.—Hon. Henry Watterson, Louisville. Unanimous desire of Council of Administration that you deliver address at dedicatory ceremony October 21 in place of Mr. Breckinridge, declined. Your acceptance urgently desired. Please answer."

"T. W. PALMER,
President Com."

"Louisville, Ky., Oct. 14.—Hon. T. W. Palmer, President Columbian Exposition, Chicago Ill.—The time is exceedingly short, and I greatly fear that I can prepare nothing adequate to the occasion, but the invitation with which you honor me come under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case as a command, and I act upon a sense of duty in accepting it."

"HENRY WATTERSON."

Mr. Watterson was seen last night by a reporter, and when asked in regard to his invitation to deliver the Columbian dedicatory address, he said:

"I was taken completely by Gov. Palmer's telegram, and my first impulse was to decline the invitation, on the ground of insufficient time. But after reflection and some consultation with friends, the matter presented itself to my mind in the light of a duty, a duty to the great Exposition in which from the first I have taken the deepest interest, and also a duty to the nationalities of the occasion which seemed to require some representation from our particular section of the country. Of course I felt exceedingly honored and flattered, but I am too old a hand at the bellows not to know the menabone to one's vanity raised by so short a notice; and I sincerely distrust my ability to prepare an address in anywise equal to the occasion. But I am going to do the best I can, and, if I say nothing very impressive, I shall hope to say nothing very foolish or irrelevant. It would

indeed, seem that anybody out to be able to make a good speech on such a theme; but in this instance its very imminency has a paralyzing effect upon the mind, and one cannot but be embarrassed by the vastness of the subject. Still, as I said in such matters one can only do the best he can, and if in this case this should not be all it ought to be, I am sure the public will take the will for the deed."

The ceremonies of the dedication will be such as to make the occasion one of national moment. Never before in the history of the United States, has such a distinguished company assembled for any purpose as will there be present. Acceptance to the invitations sent out give assurance that there will be present Vice-President Morton and the Cabinet, the Supreme Court of the United States, the foreign diplomatic corps, almost the entire Senate and House of Representatives, ex-President Cleveland, the Governors of nearly all of the States and Territories with their officials staffs, many special commissioners representing foreign countries, the high officers of the army and navy, and thousands of the most distinguished citizens of the different States.—Courier Journal.

FIVE WERE DEAD.

Miners Entombed at Shamokin Taken Out—Many Others Baby Injured.

Potusville, Pa., Oct. 14.—As a result of an explosion of gas in the Philadelphia and Reading company's Sterling Run colliery at Shermokin, five men are known to have lost their lives, while six others were so badly injured that their recovery is almost impossible. The dead bodies were found early this morning under a pile of debris. The unfortunate were caught under the heavy fall of coal and rock displaced by the explosion.

Many narrow escapes of miners occurred, but all the men are now out.

Grover and Family.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth are coming to Chicago next week to take part in the festivities of dedicating the World's Fair building. The ex-president and his family accompanied by a small party of New York friends, will reach Chicago next Wednesday afternoon on the Lake Shore. Four parlors have been reserved for the party at the Almer house. Mr. Cleveland will arrive in time to take in the whole program beginning with the reception and ball at the Auditorium Wednesday evening and ending with the dedication of the New York building on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Gilbert Island natives are sold into slavery in Mexico under the guise of contract labor.

TWO MEN KILLED.

A Double Tragedy in Webster County.

Morganfield, Ky., Oct. 14.—At Dixon, the county seat of Webster county, about 10 o'clock last night, John Winston was stabbed in the dark and mortally wounded by Edward Herron, who was shortly afterward shot and killed by officers. Herron and Winston met in the street about 9 o'clock, talked and drank beer together. Finis Herron, the Circuit Court Clerk of Webster, a brother of Edward, last winter had a difficulty with the latter. Later on Winston asked Herron why he had treated his brother as he had, whereupon Herron began cursing him, saying that he would see his crowd and get a pistol from Watson and see him later.

They separated about 10 o'clock, and Winston started out Main street to his home. Herron had hidden behind a post, and as Winston passed sprang upon him with a knife, stabbing him under the left arm with such force as to knock him into the gutter. Winston was taken home. He is delirious, and physicians say he will die.

Officers were soon notified, and Sheriff D. B. Bailey, Deputy Sam Campbell and Jailer Ed. Rayburn started in pursuit of Herron, who had gotten on his horse and gone down Lepper street to the public well. As the officers approached him he refused to be arrested, and brandishing his whip in one hand, seemed to be attempting to draw a pistol with the other. The officers fired, and Herron fell with two bullet-holes through his abdomen, from which he died early this morning.

Which of the officers killed him is unknown. Herron was a horse-swapper, and frequently drank and engaged in difficulties. He was about thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and family. Winston is of a good family and highly respected.

Jumped to Her Death.

Greenup, Ky., Oct. 14.—Miss Marie Jenkins, an estimable young woman eighteen years of age, making her home with the family of Stewart Phillips, committed suicide this evening by jumping over a rocky cliff about forty feet high. Both arms were broken, her face and head badly cut and internal injuries sustained, from which she died in a short while. No cause is known for the act.

Please explain how a high protective tariff on manufactured goods reduces the price of

Questions For Protectionists.

It is the boast of republican speakers that the tariff is levied for the benefit of agricultural classes, and that it is paid by the foreigner and not the consumer. Some of the speakers roaming over this district are making such declarations and in order that they may make the matter clear to their hearers we propound them the following questions:

Is the tariff a tax?

Is it added to the cost of articles upon which it is imposed and finally paid by the consumer, or does the foreigner pay it?

If the foreigner pays the tariff then why did the McKinley bill provide a rebate of ninety-nine per cent. on raw material manufactured into goods for export to be returned to the manufacturer in goods?

If the foreigner pays the tariff then why did the McKinley bill provide a rebate of ninety-nine per cent. on raw material manufactured into goods for export to be returned to the manufacturer in goods?

If the foreigner pays the tariff, state why the United States put quinine and other articles on the free list.

Does the tariff on manufactured goods increase or decrease the cost of such goods to the consumer?

If it decrease the cost, then state in what manner a high tariff can assist the manufacturer in paying higher wages to his laborers?

Why did the manufacturers and their hired lobbyists who secured the passage of the McKinley bill desire a law that would reduce the price of their goods?

Does the tariff on wheat, corn and other farm products increase the price of such products?

If your answer is "yes," then state what part of the present price of such products represent real value and what part represents tariff?

If the tariff on farm products increases the price of such products, then why is it that the prices of like products are higher in free trade England than in the United States?

If the tariff increases the prices of farm products, then why is it that after the McKinley bill raised the tariff on wheat the price of wheat fell?

Is not the surplus farm products of the United States sold in Liverpool and other European markets along by the side of and in competition with like products grown by the pauper labor of Europe, India and other countries?

Please explain how a high protective tariff on manufactured goods reduces the price of

goods and a tariff on farm products raises the price of such products as claimed by the Republican politicians.

If the tariff reduces the price of one why does it not reduce the price of the other also?

If the former high prices of steel rails, nails, trace chains, clothing, calicoes, shoes, etc., has been reduced to the present cost by a high tariff then explain what reduced the cost of like goods in free trade England to less than the cost of such goods here?

Does the protective tariff give higher wages to the laborers in the manufactures of

goods so protected?

If so, then explain why the wages of laborers in manufactures in free trade England and free trade Belgium are higher than the wages of laborers in high tariff France?

Is there any provisions in the McKinley bill compelling manufacturers to divide the profits resulting from the protective tariff with the laborers?

If the manufacturer refuses to give his laborers the benefit of the tariff, have such laborers any legal remedy?

What reason have you to give in favor of that part of the McKinley bill which gives as a bounty about \$10,000,000 a year to the sugar growers of Louisiana and the maple growers of Vermont and taxes the people to pay it?

Can you give the great body of the people who are not protected any assurance that in case the manufacturers contribute large sums of money to the present campaign as they did in 1888, and thereby secure the election of a republican president, a republican senate and a republican congress, that the tariff will not again be increased so as to reimburse them for the money so put into the campaign?

Are the girls who do housework, the women who wash the clothes, the farm laborers, teamsters, coopers, caryenters, brick layers, stone masons, painters, plasterers, tanners, firemen, engineers, brakemen, conductors, merchants, lawyers, doctors, teachers and ministers protected by McKinley's high tariff bill, and if so state in what manner and to what extent?—Paducah Standard.

Is not the surplus farm products of the United States sold in Liverpool and other European markets along by the side of and in competition with like products grown by the pauper labor of Europe, India and other countries?

It is upon the shoulders of the farmer, and workingmen that the bulk of the taxation of which we all complain rests.

Others of us who are in different lines of trade and business have opportunities of squaring up for any unjust loads that may be piled upon us, but the tiller of the soil and he who sells his labor have none.

When the manufacturer pays the tariff tax upon the raw material that enters into the article he produces, he gets it back in the increased price he puts upon that article. When the merchant finds that the original cost price of his goods has advanced, because of tariff taxation, he adds the addition to their selling price, and gets it back in that way. When the builder discovers that the price of lumber and nails and building material has gone up because of the tariff, he gets it back by adding to the cost of the structure. And so on

through every trade or profession, until it comes to the farmer and the workingman, who are left to pay the full increased cost of everything they have to purchase, without any way of getting it back, or any hope

of escaping the onerous load that it lays upon them.

It is not the farmer nor the tariff that fixes the selling of wheat and corn and potatoes and pork. It is the condition of crops and the demand Europe may make after using the products of its own farms that regulate these. It is not the laborer or the tariff, either in the mines, the factory, the mill or elsewhere, that dictates the price his services will bring.

It is the employer who says how much he will pay, and if his rates are not accepted lockouts are resorted to, and Italy and Hungary are scouring for men who will accept the offered price.

Thus it is that no matter how much the tariff may add to the cost of such articles as the farmer and workingman must buy, neither of them can relieve themselves of the additional burden, as others can, by adding to that which they have to sell. So long as they are willing to stand this system of robbery, for robbery it is so far as they are concerned just so long will they have to stand it.

It is their vote that gives the Republican party power to enforce this doctrine, and so long as they vote for the Republican party they have neither right to complain of nor demand sympathy for the kind of times they are constantly denouncing, or for that system of government that is intended only to benefit the few at the expense of the many.

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allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on the subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the Constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted.

It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin."—Andrew Jackson's Farewell Address.

Negroes Against Harrison.

Bishop Brown Urges Them to Vote for Cleveland or not

Vote at All.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 11.—Bishop John M. Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, is out in an open letter appealing to members to either vote for Grover Cleveland or stay away from the polls.

Bishop Brown, who lives in Washington, was here to-day on his way to Pulaski, where he will preside over the Tennessee Conference. He says he has changed his politics because his race has nothing to hope for in the Republican party. He says he does not believe it to the negro's interest to ally himself solidly with any one party, but he should vote with the party with whom he has most to expect.

In an open letter addressed to the members of this church, and which he gives out to-day, Bishop Brown comments on the fact that the negro has for thirty years voted the Republican ticket without recognition. He contrasts this record with that of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, and points out facts of Mr. Cleveland, showing his friendship for the negro. He then says:

"The question comes to us, what is our duty? Shall we vote for Mr. Cleveland, or for the person who has no thought of the negro except on election day? It is not social equality we ask for, but we do ask that we be treated fairly. I now appeal to you, dear brethren, to think before you act, and do not act so as to engulf us in other and more severe difficulties into labyrinth from which all the future will be unable to extricate ourselves and our children. If you can not consistently vote for Mr. Cleveland, then stay away from the polls. * * We have asked for bread, but we have received a stone. The time has come for us to act and to act decidedly."

Bishop Brown says he has talked to many intelligent negroes who coincide with his views.

A rival to the Connellsville cokefield is being opened in the West Virginia mines.

Don't

Buy Millinery Goods until you see us. We have just received the Largest and Most Complete Stock of these goods ever brought to Salem. Our Wonder Working

LOW PRICES
will sell our goods. We are also prepared to do Dress-making. Latest styles from New York furnished our customers. CARTER & LARUE, Salem, Ky.

ATTENTION, LADIES !

I have and am daily receiving the largest and best selected, most fashionable millinery goods ever brought to Marion.

Nothing is wanting, the line is complete. Call for what you want; I have got it. If you don't know just what you want, I will show it to you.

</div

The Crittenden Press

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ADLAIR E. STEVENSON,
Of Illinois.

HON. JOHN S. RHEA

Will address the people of Crittenden county at Marion on Monday, Oct. 24, 1892.

Mrs Harrison, wife of the President, is very sick and there is but little hope of her recovery.

It is said that Mrs. Lense, the Third party female orator, has been offered \$5,000 by the Republicans to stump New York with a Southern outrage speech.

At Indianapolis the Republicans are said to be forming with the avowed purpose of knifing Harrison, though voting the balance of the Republican ticket.

Louisville Democrats recently adopted the old Crittenden county plan of floating poll-booths or ballot box, to nominate their candidates. The plan, however, did not prove us satisfactory in the Metropolis as it did in the country.

The Republicans are doing all in their power to get Mr. Blaine on the stump in behalf of Harrison. He pleads poor health, but the press that is being brought to bear upon him will probably cause him to yield to the importunities.

Kentucky oratory is still at a premium. Congressman Breckinridge declined to deliver the dedicatory oration, and Henry Watterson was appealed to, and accepted the honors, and will do credit to the occasion at Chicago to-morrow.

It is a still campaign. But little noise or hurrah; this is as it should be, men should study the questions of the campaign in the coolest manner, and arrive at conclusions through the channel of thought and not be moved by the yelling brigade.

Mrs. Lease, who made a tour of the South with Gen. Weaver, speaking wherever he spoke, and whatever things made the Third party generally, since the elections in Arkansas, Florida and Georgia, abandoned her work, and now wants Harrison elected.

The Democratic majority in Georgia at the recent State election was something over 70,000. In Florida about 26,000 and in Arkansas about 40,000. If this looks as if the South was breaking away from the Democracy, let the opponent of that party make the most of it.

Carnegie, the great millionaire manufacturer of Pennsylvania, has subscribed \$100,000 to the Republican campaign fund. The manufacturers of that state are expected to contribute \$1,500,000 to the fund. They can well afford to do it as a business matter; the Republican taxation, arrangement in the shape.

Mr. Cleveland will not go to Chicago to attend the dedication ceremonies of the World's Fair building. President Harrison expected to go but the illness of his wife prevents it, and Mr. Cleveland declines to take political advantages of the opportunity in the sad sickness that keeps President Harrison away from Chicago.

Workingmen all over the United States are being called upon to observe "Homestead Day." The meaning is that upon a certain day workingmen shall contribute one day's wages to assist the Homestead strikers. In Chicago, Oct. 29, has been fixed as the day, and 90,000 union workingmen are expected to make their contributions on that day.

The Kentucky legislature appropriated \$100,000 to be used by Ky., in making an exhibit at the World's Fair. After the legislature adjourned, the Governor called that body together again, stating among other reasons for so doing, that certain laws enacted had not been passed according to the provisions of the constitution and were therefore not laws. It transpired that the measure appropriating the \$100,000 was in the same category as the one the Governor referred to. Now Auditor Norman holds that if the measures referred to by the Governor are not laws, the appropriation is not a law and that he consequently has no right or authority to draw warrants on the Treasurer for the same, hence he refuses, and the World's Fair commissioners are in a pickle.

Wayne MacVaugh, who was Attorney General in Garfield's cabinet and who has recently declared for Cleveland, made a speech in Philadelphia Saturday. In the speech he said that in 1888 he voted for Harrison, but he could not follow the Republican party no further. He objected to the counting of the Tilden vote in 1876; he objected to the manner in which the administration treated the Chinese affair, and above all he objects to the McKinley tariff legislation.

There was no way of accounting for the action of the Republican party for the last four years than the bargain and sale of legislation. He did not see how any man in his senses thought it wise to inflict upon the poor the awful burdens of the McKinley bill, or to debauch voters by offering them pensions or to impoverish the taxpayer to buy vast masses of silver for which there was no use, or to insult a small, weak sister Republic like Chile by sending such a diplomat as Patrick Egan, or to threaten her without waiting to translate her for the wrong done.

On the tariff question Mr. Veagh said that less than 12 per cent of the laborers of Pennsylvania could secure employment in the protected industries, while the other 88 per cent had to pay bounty on almost everything they ate and wore. The rich paid substantially nothing, but on the contrary, realized immense profits out of the prevailing system of taxation. The prices of the necessities of life were frightfully increased to those who could purchase only small quantities.

Owing to the Cordage Trust and similar evils the hard-working American farmer had each year found himself growing poorer, until what it was twenty years ago. The depreciation of the value of farm lands in this country since 1870 was greater, in the speaker's judgment, than the cost of any manufactured item.

The farmer had to sell his wheat for the price fixed in Liverpool and less than it cost him. The armer was forced to pay a big bounty to the Cordage Trust for wine owing to the McKinley bill. The farmer further found his bounty increased by the tax he had to pay. The laboring men were robbed to pay artificial prices for sugar on account of the Sugar Trust, kept alive by the McKinley bill.

The Tariff is a Tax.
[Kentucky Journal.]

The Republican party maintained until a date, comparatively recent, that the tariff was not a tax; in so far as it was a duty of infinite interest of the people, and are recently discarding the mistake. The Mayfield Public Ledger comes to the front with a confession at once frank and thorough after this parabolic fashion:

"The tariff is a tax. We can't afford it, announce it, assert it.

No intelligent man will try to deny that

it is a tax. It is a heavy tax, an oppressive tax, a strangulation tax. Solar so good. Just at this point comes our mighty—

BUT. It is the longer who is taxed, oppressed and impoverished by it.

The Public Ledger must concede therefore that the Tariff on sugar was a tax; and that it yielded over \$50,000,000 in revenue to the Federal government. Why then did the McKinley bill take that Tariff tax off sugar where it was taxing, oppressing and improving the foreigner?

And after relieving the foreigner from paying it, as the Public Ledger says he paid it, why did the McKinley bill put it on the American consumer in the shape of an annual tax of \$10,000,000 to pay a bounty to the sugar planters?

Will the Public Ledger please explain?

Shady Grove.

We are on a boom.

J. L. Elder is still in memory.

J. F. Birch is moving in town today.

Dr. W. M. Asher has sold his farm and drug store to Dr. J. N. Todd.

J. K. Board bought J. L. Cardwell's millinery store, and will set up a jewelry shop.

Carson Nash has moved back to his home near here.

J. B. Hubbard and J. G. Asher left here this morning for their business in Marion.

J. H. Kemp is talking of buying a saw mill of J. T. Kemp.

Friday night the 21st, Rev. B. T. Taylor will begin his lectures at the Baptist church at this place. We invite all to come and hear them. There will be five lectures given, Friday night, Saturday, Sunday night, Monday and Sunday night. May the people of God listen with honest hearts and accept the truth.

Honest Boy.

Extracts From the Election Law.

No officer of election shall do any electioneering on day of election.

No person shall do any electioneering on election day within any polling place, or within fifty feet thereof.

Whoever sells, loans, gives or furnishes to any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or any other intoxicating drink, in any precinct, town, or city upon day of election, shall be fined no less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

Any person guilty of receiving a bribe for his vote at an election, or for his services or influence in procuring a vote or votes at an election shall be fined from \$50 to \$500, and be excluded from office and suffrage. Bribe or bribery means any reward, benefit or advantage, present or future, to the party influenced or intended to be influenced, or to another at his instance, or the promise of such reward, benefit or advantage.

If any person, being an officer of election or otherwise entitled to the inspection of the ballots or challengers, shall reveal to any other person how any elector has voted, or give any information concerning the appearance of any ballot voted, such person so offending shall be guilty of a felony, and an conviction shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Carrsville Items.

A Gala Day Ends With a Double Tragedy.

Carrsville, Oct. 16, 1892.

Yesterday morning the good citizens and farmers commenced gathering at this place for the purpose of erecting a Democratic flag pole.

The weather, though threatening rain, was pleasant after a refreshing shower which fell just before daylight.

The flag pole is of the old Jackson sort, all hickory, and about 120 feet in length.

On the top stands the emblem of pluck and courage, a rooster, a little over life size, while just a little below is attached a white streamer ten feet long upon which is inscribed the names of the Democratic standard bearers, while just under this waves the glorious old emblem of our country, the stars and stripes.

The colors were hoisted about 2 p.m. in amid cheers and firing of guns when the glee clubs of Carrsville and Rosi Clair joined in a few campaign songs.

At the close of the second song Hon. J. K. Hendrick made a short and appropriate speech in which he gave words of encouragement to the Democrats, asking them to stand by their principles.

Yours truly,

A. L. CHUCE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF,

To THE VOTERS OF CRITTENDEN COUNTY: Having served you for the past two years as Sheriff, I take this method of expressing to you my gratitude for the confidence imposed in me.

It has been the custom of the county to endorse all past Sheriffs who have asked it of the people,

and feeling that my treatment of the people has been such as to merit an endorsement at your hands, I announce myself as a candidate for re-election.

I feel that my experience will enable me to serve you better in the future than in the past, and if chosen by the people, will endeavor to do so.

Yours truly,

A. L. CHUCE.

are authorized to announce them to the public.

W. T. FRANKS a candidate for Sheriff of Crittenden county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

I. C. MOORE a candidate for Commonwealth Attorney on the Fourth Judicial District. Election November, 1892.

The Voters of Crittenden County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican party.

I wish to return to the people of this county my heart felt thanks for the support given in the past.

Whatever may be my lot in the future one of the brightest spots in my life will be the memory of what

the people of Crittenden county have done for me.

I have endeavored to regulate my official conduct as to be worthy of the confidence reposed in me and the honor conferred upon me.

My official life is before you.

If I have discharged the duties of the office with a conscientious regard for the interest of the people,

without partiality to any party or shade of political belief but treating all men exactly alike and if I have performed the work of the office properly and right I respectfully ask an endorsement of your hands.

For the next term if elected, I can promise nothing more than what I have earnestly endeavored to do in the past to faithfully and impartially discharge every duty incumbent upon the office with profound gratitudo for your support.

Very Respectfully,

H. A. Haynes.

To THE VOTERS OF CRITTENDEN COUNTY: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

I have for twenty four years stood with the rank and file of the party,

and with them borne the heat and

burden of the day, in doing so, I

simply expressed my conviction of

the policy of the two great parties

of the country.

While I am a democrat I have always cheerfully recog-

nized the right of my neighbor

to entertain and express different

opinions. In this office its occu-

pant can in no way make or influ-

ence the laws of State or Nation and

I maintain it should be filled regar-

dless of political prejudice and with-

out pandering to partisanship, the peo-

ple should with reference to the po-

sition and standing of the man and

see a good rain.

Mrs Sarah Glenn and son, George

Glenn, of Bethlehem, were visiting

her mother and sister, Mrs Mary

Foster and Mrs Ada Boyd, of Salem,

last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Ella Black, of Bethlehem, at-

tended church here last Sunday.

Rev. M. E. Chappell went to Louis-

ville, Monday, and thence to the

synod of the C. P. Church, which con-

venes this week at

The Dogwood school house will

have a new roof and new floor in the

near future.

Calvin Foster, of Carrsville, was

in town last week, looking after his

property in Kelsey.

B. A. Jacob's store house will soon

be completed.

Mr. Cogswell, of Creswell, is talk-

ing of building a residence in Kelsey.

Finis Lowry, of Creswell, was in

town Monday.

W. P. Maxwell, of Marion, was in

town Monday and went to Dogwood

on a visit to relatives.

John Rorer and wife of Crittenden,

went to Princeton last Monday

Henry Rice went to Dyesburg

Monday.

There is not enough milk furnished

to keep the creamery in operation.

Miss Ida Dollar and Miss Tea

Rice, of Lyon county, attended

church here last Sunday.

Jim Bradley, of Marion, was up to

All those knowing themselves indebted to me either by note or account must come and settle at once.
Mts. G. WOLFE.

Dr. R. Moore's
NEW
Drug Store
Is Headquarters for
The Purest, Freshest
DRUGS
ON THE MARKET
Prescriptions filled, at all hours day or night, by a graduate Pharmacist.
Next Door to Bank.

LOCAL NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20 1892.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John S. Rhea will speak at Marion, Monday, October 24, 1892. Come and hear him.

John Rhea next Monday.

Don't forget to work the roads.

Where, oh where are the street lamps?

There are two colored schools in Marion.

The schools over the county are doing good work.

There will be four voting places in Marion.

The election booths and ballot boxes have arrived.

Senator Carlisle is billed for a speech at Paducah to day.

The street sprinkler has been put away until next summer.

Born to the wife of A. C. Moore, Monday, Oct. 17, a girl.

Livington county is coming to the front with a few killings.

Born to the wife of T. J. Yandell, Jr., Monday, Oct. 17, a girl.

Heating stoves, good and cheap at Pierce & Son.

T. C. Guess is in the furniture business with J. J. Bennett.

The mill at this place is now running at full capacity, day and night.

The Drill and Cultivator salesmen left for Grand Rivers Monday.

The Democratic County Committee will meet at Marion next Monday.

Hugh F. Beard was before the board of pension examiners Wednesday.

Yesterdays clever convicts from Henderson, bound for the Eddyville penitentiary, went over the O. V.

When you want flour call on Skelton.

Mr. Dony Carnahan is overhauling the store room, recently occupied by Mrs. Wolff.

Elder's plaining mill is doing a big business, running about 18 hours out of 24, and orders are still pouring in.

A. Dewey & Co., proprietors of the Marion Roller Mills, have put a new and handsome delivery wagon to work.

J. T. Graves notifies the public that he will next Monday, apply to the county court for merchants license to sell liquor at Nunn's switch.

The barber shop, next door to the post office, has put up a new sign. It is a tree, the body and branches of which bear the traditional stripes.

John Morse has a brand new stock of goods in the house so long occupied by G. C. Gray. Everything in the stock is now clean and up with the latest styles.

Warrants of arrest were issued Monday for fifty members of the Legislature who were not present at roll called. The older the legislature gets the less useful it is.

Roy J. V. Guthrie the new pastor of the Methodist church, south, preached to a large congregation Sunday night. His text was: "Be not faithless, but believing."

About nine of the subscribers to the buttery and cheese factory have not settled up with the company, and on Monday the latter filed a mechanics lien on the building.

Mr. L. H. James has gone to New Madrid, Mo., to file suit against the Cotton Belt rail road for damages for W. F. Moneymaker, a young man who went from this section to Missouri some months ago to work in the timber business. The car ran over his arm and crushed it off, and for this he brings the suit.

Democratic clubs are being numerously organized in Livingston county.

Notwithstanding the plentifulness of rock, the town finds it difficult to get rock curbing.

Hon. Clifton J. Pratt, the Republican candidate for Circuit Judge, is in this county this week.

Quarterly court convenes next Monday. There is an average amount of business on hand.

Scam was raised at the creamery yesterday. The milk that comes in to-day will be churned to morrow.

Come out next Monday to hear John S. Rhea, the best campaign speaker in Kentucky.

Mrs. Gish, daughter of Mr. Wm. Cardin, of this county, died at the residence of her father yesterday.

Messrs J. L. Grayot and A. C. Moore, the candidates for Commonwealth Attorney, had a joint discussion at Princeton Monday.

Webster county is evidently endeavoring to gather the laurels from Crittenden as a county of bloodshed. We cheerfully turn the wreath over to our neighbors.

Joe Rushing, a young man just entering his twenties, died at his home in the county, Friday, after an illness of forty-one-days, of typhoid fever.

See Walter Clemente's ad in this paper. He has gone to St. Louis to pay cash for goods, and proposes to buy them, so cheap that he will have nothing but bargains.

The Chapel Hill and Crooked Creek base ball clubs crossed bats at the latter's grounds Saturday afternoon, which resulted in a victory for Chapel Hill, the score being 20 to 15.

In the National Convention at Chicago John S. Rhea seconded the nomination of Hon. Adlai Stevenson. He did the thing handsomely. Come out to hear him speak next Monday.

A party of gentlemen from Henderson county were in town Tuesday on the lookout for houses in this county. The demand for Crittenden county farms is greater now than ever before.

To day Jake Robertson will be before County Judge Moore to answer the charge of manning a cow. He executed a bond of \$200 last week to be on hands. Gail Ford accuses him of the crime.

The L. S. L. & T. R. offers the lowest rates of the season from all stations on its line to Louisville on Oct. 21, account of the Columbian Celebration, which occurs on that day. The round trip is less than one fare.

Henry Houston, the old Republican campaigner, addressed a crowd at this place Monday. The appointment was first made for the 24th, and arrangements were made with John S. Rhea to meet him here on that day. Afterwards Mr. Houston changed his time to the 17th—a day that R. ea had an appointment at Richmond, Ind., consequently Mr. Houston had the day all for himself.

Licenses to Wed.

Geo. W. McMillen and Dolly Stevens; J. W. Sullenger and Maude Shuffelberger; W. D. Jackson and Don Clark; Joe Agent and Izore Boswell; Geo. Linale and Annie Adamson; Thos. Hamilton and Nancy Smart.

A good milk cow for sale.

Sallie K. Dorr.

The Mutual Distillery Company purchased this week six thousand five hundred bushels of corn from neighboring farmers, namely: Chas. Parker, Slack Brothers and Thos. Harris, paying forty-five cents per bushel delivered—Union Local.

Monday evening Mr. Phil. Fritts accidentally came in contact with the beam of a sorgum grinding mill while the latter was in rapid motion, and the result was a complete knock out for Mr. Fritts. The beam hit him on the forehead; Dr. Swope dressed the wound; Mr. Fritts is up and at work again.

Princeton according to the Banner, has a negro, who is slowly but certainly changing from a blackman to a white man. The Banner says:

"James Groom, the negro in question, is of a mahogany color, about thirty-five years old and was born and reared in this country. The change in the pigment of skin is of a slow but steady growth. About

three years ago a white spot came upon his left breast, which has continued to grow until it has spread over a large portion of his body, and is now slowly creeping towards his face. Hearing of this case a Banner representative called upon him and made a personal examination. His dark skin stands out in strange contrast to the white spots that have grown great furrows over his body.

The cuticle of the skin in the center of these spots is white and as it gradually approaches the mahogany color grows a dull red or dirty white.

He presents the appearance of being painted. The skin on the white surface looks as tender and fresh as that of an infant, while the dark has a tough withered appearance.

Personal Paragraphs.

H. F. Ray was in Hopkinsville, Monday.

B. S. Fenwick was in Louisville Monday.

J. T. Franks went to Evansville Monday.

W. D. Cannon went to Louisville Monday.

John Davis, of Friendship, was in town Monday.

Walter Clement went to St. Louis Saturday.

L. S. Lefiel, of Morganfield, was in town Monday.

H. F. Ray, went to Hickman, Wednesday.

Col. H. R. Dunkerson, of Evansville, was in town Monday.

Mr. Isaac Hodges returned from Chattanooga Tuesday.

Frank Alloway, of Commercial Point, was in Marion Saturday.

Mr. B. F. Copeland, of Carterville, Ill., was in Marion Friday.

Mr. Richard McConnell, of Hardin county, Ill., was in town Friday.

Mr. E. T. Franks. Internal revenue man, was in town this week.

Messrs O. M. James and C. S. Nunn went to Paducah last night.

Mr. A. H. Cardin and wife are visiting friends in Sherman, Texas.

Mrs. Sallie Flanary, of Ford's Ferry is the guest of relatives in town.

Mrs. M. R. Givens, of Madisonville, is visiting friends in this country.

Miss Linnie Loyd, of Fredonia, is the guest of Misses Ada and Nellie Doss.

Miss Maud Roney, of Salem, was the guest of Miss Leah Barnes Sunday.

T. C. Williams left Tuesday for a two weeks business stay in Caldwell county.

Mr. Carroll Hodge, of Livingston county, spent Saturday and Sunday in Marion.

Miss Nannie Hopewell, of Sturgis, is the guest of Miss Mattie Henry, of this place.

J. T. Terry went to Princeton Wednesday to attend a meeting of the district Stewards.

Mr. Thos. Boyd, of Wallonia, was in town Friday. He wants to buy a good farm in this county.

Mrs. Elizabeth Douglass, Mrs. Harry Carnahan, and her daughter Miss Jessie, are visiting relatives at Bedford, Ky.

Mrs. Joe Hecht, Mrs. Max Hecht, of Paducah, and Mrs. Harris of Louisville, are guests of Mrs. A. Wolff of this place.

Mr. J. M. McCloskey, of Birdsville, was in town Saturday. His mother accompanied him and is the guest of Dr. Clark's family.

Messrs. P. Grasham, Alx Utley and Dr. Hayden, of Salem, were in town Monday, enroute to Louisville to attend the Masonic Grand Lodge.

Mr. J. D. Markoy, of Hamptom, was in town yesterday. While here he received a telegram from Brooklyn, N. Y. announcing the death of his aunt.

Deeds Recorded.

Grant Green to W. L. Dalton 260 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres for \$850.

Matilda McFarland to Wm. Pinett leases an interest in land on Hurricane Island.

Jas. L. Paris to R. A. LaRue 40 acres for \$800.

I. N. Cain to L. B. Cain interest in land for \$100.

J. W. Eberle to L. B. Cain 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres for \$15.

J. L. Mott to W. P. Maxwell 71 acres for purchase money notes.

J. V. Reynolds to Alx. Wood 35 acres for \$350.

Alex Woody to J. V. Reynolds engine and saw mill for \$1000.

S. A. Simpson to Alx. Woody 120 acres for \$800.

Jno. W. Sullenger to Jno. Mullinax interest in land for \$380.

W. A. James to B. F. James 12 acres for \$140.

Bettie Bennett to Murphy 45 acres for \$225.

A. R. Binkley to L. F. White 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres for \$40.

E. U. Easley to R. H. Kemp 96 acres for \$1,150.

A. Murphy to E. R. White 45 acres for \$362.50.

Is Marriage a Failure.

There are nine divorce suits of the docket of the Crittenden Circuit Court, which means that marriage is sometimes a failure. The latest addition to the docket in this line are as follows:

Lizzie Buckalew vs J. P. Buckalew.

C. E. Towery vs M. E. Towery.

Susan I. Patterson vs Sam Patterson.

Wm. Ornduff vs Edny Ornduff,

Jane Rice vs Neely Rice.

H. R. Stembidge vs Isabel Stembidge.

Mrs. E. A. Taylor vs J. C. Taylor.

Cash paid for eggs and hives.

Schubab.

School books for cash, and cash only.—R. C. WALKER.

S. D. Hodge Assigns.

Tuesday Mr. S. D. Hodge made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. C. S. Nunn is made the assignee. The indebtedness is estimated at \$2,000; assets at \$1,700.

This arrangement has no connection with Mr. Hodge's business at this place, but the complications arose in his business while at Salem. In the business at this place he shares only in the profits, having nothing invested, and the firm is perfectly solvent and a good one. The whole matter is briefly stated. He went in to business while at Salem, lost money, and now surrenders all that he has to pay the debts incurred. Mr. Hodge is an honest, industrious and capable business young man, but in spite of these business reverses overtook him as they frequently do the best. His assets will, however, like but little of paying off dollar for dollar.

See the No. 505 the best meat cutter on earth. Sold by Pierce & Son.

A Brutal Assault.

Last Saturday afternoon the wife of Dr. John Frank, who resides in the Mud Spring neighborhood of Livingston county, about nine miles from Smithland, was brutally assaulted by a white ruffian named Tom Crutchfield, who was arrested and jailed in this city last evening, remained in jail until this morning, when he was brought before Judge Sanders and turned over to Officer Geary and Mr. Iverlett, who left for Smithland with the prisoner at 8:55 o'clock, via Grand Rivers.

According to the report here the lady assaulted is now lying at home in a very critical condition and may die from her fright and thrilling experience.

The above is from the Paducah News of the 17th, and if the details of the affair as given by that paper are correct a lynching may follow.

I will pay cash for Irish potatoes.

M. Schwab.

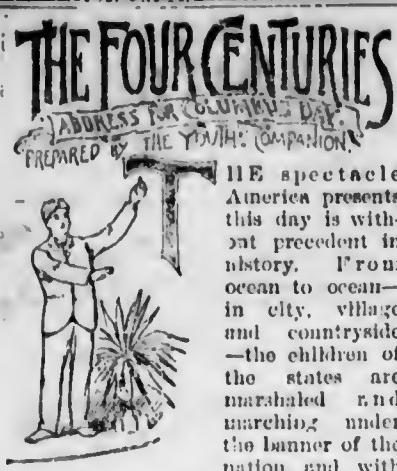
For bargains in millinery goods of all kinds. Call on Mrs. Laura Skelton.

County Court Orders.

Wm. Myers appointed surveyor of road No. 59.

Jas. H. Hughes granted an order permitting him to appropriate 10 acres of vacant land.

J. M. Dean appeared in court and consented to the erection of a house, and his land, free of charge,



THE FOUR CENTURIES
STANDERS FOR COLUMBUS DAY
TRIBUTE TO THE YOUTH COMPANIES

The spectacle America presents this day is without precedent in history. From ocean to ocean, in city, village and countryside—the children of the nation are marshaled and marching under the banner of the nation, and with them the people are gathering around the school house.

Men are recognizing today the most impressive anniversary since Rome celebrated her thousand year—the 400th anniversary of the stepping of a human sphere into the world's life; four completed centuries of a new social order, the celebration of liberty and enlightenment, in a civilization.

And while during these hours the federal government of these United States strikes the keynote of this great American day that gives honor to the common American institution which unites us all, we assemble here that we, too, may exalt the free school that embodies the American principle of universal enlightenment and equality, the most characteristic product of the four centuries of American life.

Four hundred years ago this morning the Pinta's gun broke the silence and announced the discovery of this hemisphere.

Was a virgin world. Human life hitherto upon it had been without significance. In the Old World thousands of years civilized men had been trying experiments in social order. They had been found wanting. But here was an untouched soil that lay ready for a new experiment in civilization. All things were ready. New forces had come to light full of overturning power in the Old World. In the New World they were to work together with a mighty harmony.

It was for Columbus, propelled by this fresh life, to reveal the world to these new forces when to be given place of development, and where the awaited goal of the new civilization was to be made.

Today we reach our most honorable milestone. We look backward and we look forward.

Backward we see the first masterminding of modern ideas; their long conflict with Old World theories, which were also transported. We see stalwart men and brave women one moment on the shore, then disappearing in dim forests. We hear the ax. We see the flame of burning cabins and hear the cry of the settlers who have become cowering wretches, trains always to their sword. We behold legions becoming villages, then cities. We watch the growth of institutions out of little beginnings—schools becoming educational system; meeting houses leading into organs of Christianity; town meetings growing to political movements; county discussions developing federal governments.

We see hardy men with intense convictions grappling, struggling, often amid battle smoke, and some ideal characteristic of the New World always triumphing. We see settlements knitting together into a nation with single-mindedness. We see the birth of the modern system of industry and commerce and its striking forth into unrestrained wealth, making the millions members of another as sentiment could never bind. And under it all, and through it all, we fasten on certain principles ever operating and regulating the leadership of mankind: equal rights for every soul; universal enlightenment as the source of progress. These last are the principles that have shaped America: these principles are the true Americanism.

We look forward. We are conscious we have but a period of creation. In education in political economy in social science are undergoing revisions. There is a large uncertainty about the outcome. But faith in the underlying principles of Americanism and in God's destiny for the republic makes a broad ground of hope. The coming century promises to be more than the age of the people—a age that shall develop a greater care for the rights of the weak and make a more solid provision for the development of each individual by the education that meets his need.

No project, mind you, others on the other hand, of any American could have pictured what the new century would do so man can this day look out and grasp the 100 years upon which the nation is now entering. On the victorious results of the completed centuries the principles of Americanism will build our fifth century. Its material progress is beyond our conception, but we may be sure that in the social relations of men with men the most triumphant gains are to be expected. America's fourth century has been glorious; America's fifth century must be happy.

One institution more than another has wrought the greatest achievements of the past, and is today most trusted for the future. Our fathers in their wisdom knew that the foundations of liberty, fraternity and equality must be universal education. The free school therefore was conceived the cornerstone of the republic. Washington and Jefferson recognized that the education of citizens is not the prerogative of church or of other private interest; that while religious training belongs to the church, and while technical and higher culture may be given by private institutions, the training of citizens in the common knowledge and the common duties of citizenship belongs irrevocably to the state.

We therefore on this anniversary of America present the public school as the proudest expression of the principles of enlightenment which Columbus grasped by instinct. We uplift the system of free and universal education as the master force under which God has been informing each of our generations with the peculiar truth of Americanism. America therefore gathers her sons around the school house today as the institution closest to the people, most characteristic of the people and fullest of hope for the people.

Today America's fifth century begins. The world's twentieth century will soon be here. To the thirteen millions now in the American schools the command of the language of the world is the youth of America who today unite to march as one army under the same banner and understand our duty. We pledge ourselves that the flag shall not be stained, and that America shall attain equal opportunity and justice for every citizen and brotherhood for the world.

The School Review.
One of the most striking suggestions for the local observances of Columbus Day is that in every town and city in the land the schools parade after the morning exercise of the celebration. While this is not specifically included in the official programme for the day, it is strongly urged by the committee of educators who have had the uniform celebration in charge.

If there is a general parade of the

civil and military organizations a "public school review" should be the most honored feature. If there is no general parade, the schools alone might be reviewed. Let the pupils meet at their school houses at a designated hour and be conducted by efficient marshals, without delays and in perfect order, to their places in the line. The army veterans north and south, the blue and the gray alike, are properly to march with the schools as special guards of honor. As the reviewing stand is reached each part of the column can salute the flag with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and caps.

The various patriotic organizations might better be invited to the morning exercises and to serve in addition to the veterans, as escorts in the review.

The beauty of the review would be heightened if each school carried both the national flag and a distinctive banner of its own. The review also might be made impressive by symbolic floats; models of the "old red school house" and of the ship of Columbus among the appropriate subjects. This feature, however, should not be attempted unless it can be effectively done. In all cases, let it be said, the fantastic should be rigorously barred from the procession.

THE MAP COLUMBUS USED.

Was purely theoretical and placed India Where America lies.

Maps based on uncertainties were a modern idea. Prior to the age of the discovery in which Columbus is the most illustrious figure, known facts were not thought absolutely useful in the drawing of maps. Maps were plenty; facts for them were used as far as they would go; after the facts were exhausted, geographical theories answered ad well.

Time Ptolemy, in the map which served Europe for a dozen centuries, sketched the lands about the Mediterranean with a good deal of a reasonable degree of accuracy. But when he reached the limits of the explored regions he did not hesitate to finish his map by simply put beyond them frontiers what he thought ought to be there. He believed that beyond the visited portions of the earth were only vast deserts or impenetrable swamps. He had no idea of oceans beyond the known lands.

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